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among a series kindly given me by Dr. John B. Smith. Another specimen with abnormal genitalia, which was received from Mr. G. Franck of Brooklyn, is represented in outline in Figs. 4 and 5. It is as large as a large female of *Glossonotus univittatus*, but with the prominence behind the humeri and the tip of the prothorax more arcuate, and with the humeral projections of *G. acuminatus* and the wings of *G. univittatus*.

That the parasites produce the sexual anomaly also in *Cyrtolobus* is proved by a specimen which I collected together with several normal individuals, July 13, at Woods Hole, Mass. This has the external genitalia of a female, but they are only half the normal size. Careful examination revealed the presence on the abdomen of small white lumps which were undoubtedly parasitic larvæ that had died in the act of leaving the body cavity of their host.

It is worthy of note that none of the parasitized Membracids lives well in confinement, except the small *Telamona* which are very active, one might almost say playful. It is certainly remarkable that the parasites often die without leaving the Membracids and apparently before attaining their full size, notwithstanding the fact that they destroy the internal sexual organs of their hosts. In many cases the abdomens of the latter are far from reaching their normal dimensions, while in others they swell up to an extraordinary size. Some of the latter insects, when dried, look as if they were hollow.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.¹

***Utetheisa bella* var. *nova*.**—A rather peculiar error occurs in Smith's last edition of the Insects of New Jersey which it seems advisable to point out without delay. On page 438 under *Utetheisa bella* are listed three varieties, the last of which is *nova* and is credited to N. and D. (Neumøgen and Dyar). In the preparation of his notes for the list the present writer included in his records the typical

¹ The New York Entomological Society has decided to publish in each issue of its JOURNAL a number of short notes. Members of the society and other contributors are requested to send any observations that may be properly included in this department of the periodical to the Secretary, Mr. H. G. Barber, Roselle Park, N. J.

form of *bella* from Paterson, N. J., the variety *hybrida*, and an entirely new variety which, following the plan of the previous list, he listed simply as "var. nov." with the locality in which it was taken. In order to insure its merited insertion into the list as a new variety without name he characterized the three varieties for Professor Smith's benefit little thinking the author would deviate from the general plan of the work and include these diagnoses in it. Somehow or other the "*var. nov.*" slipped in as *var. nova*, with Neumægen's and Dyar's initials following it and, the characterization being added, the name must stand. But who is the author of the variety? There is no rule of zoölogical nomenclature governing the case but Dr. Stiles, to whom I applied for information kindly tells me that the author of a species as given in a publication is assumed to be correct until proved to be incorrect. The correction is here made, therefore, and the variety credited to Professor Smith.

The remarkable variety to which the name in question applies deserves a more extended notice than that given in the New Jersey lists. It differs from the normal form in that the pink is entirely replaced by bright yellow, and this is especially striking on the under side where in normal specimens the pink covers the whole surface except for the black markings, the edge of the costa, and the fringes. Above, the differences do not appear to be so great, the yellow of the primaries being paler than is usually the case, and the secondaries appearing more white or cream rather than bright yellow, thus from this side approaching in appearances the variety *terminalis*.

Three specimens of this form were taken on August 7, 1903, on the outskirts of Paterson, N. J. Thousands of the normal moths were present at the time in a small area not over fifty feet broad by one hundred in length. Two hundred specimens were taken in about two hours among which were two of the variety *hybrida*. *Nova* in each case was detected as being different from the others while still on the wing and the first specimen taken was thought to be faded; as a matter of fact all three are absolutely fresh.

The sandy area where these occurred was well covered with the bare stalks of the common rattlebox (*Crotalaria sagittalis*) on which an occasional larva of *bella* was still clinging. Hundreds of others in all stages of growth were crawling out of the open end of the pit (for the place had in years past been used as a "sand diggings,"

and three sides were hemmed in by steep embankments, up the loose sand of which the larvæ could not ascend) and they continued in a straight line until the first track of a railway a dozen or fifteen feet away was reached. They then travelled either east or west along the rail, and it was these numerous larvæ crawling over one another along the base of the rail that first attracted my attention to their breeding ground. The explanation of the larvæ travelling was obvious. They had completely defoliated every plant on the breeding territory and were now migrating to "fresh fields and pastures new." Undoubtedly the larger proportion of them died as nowhere in the immediate vicinity do I know of other patches of *Crotalaria*, nor of the presence of any other of their recorded food plants. Some larvæ, however, were sufficiently grown to pupate as was evidenced by the fact that over sixty cocoons were collected from beneath the angle of the Frail, most of which had the still unchanged larva within them.

JOHN A. GROSSBECK.

Two Hemiptera New to New Jersey.—The following two, locally rather rare, Hemiptera have recently been taken in New Jersey and are not recorded in Smith's new "List of the Insects of New Jersey": *Acantholoma denticulata* Stål, collected by Dr. F. E. Lutz near Hackettstown, N. J. in the Schoolie Mts., May 20th, and *Banasa sordida* Uhl., taken by Mr. W. T. Davis in Cape May Co., N. J., August.—H. G. BARBER.

***Vanessa milberti* in New York City and Vicinity in 1910.**—We have no previous record of *Vanessa milberti* being as common in and about the city of New York as it was during the fall of 1910. Mr. Wm. P. Comstock reports one in a back yard at Newark, N. J., on October 13, and another near the Grant Avenue crossing of the Erie railroad at Hanison, N. J., on October 24. One was observed on Staten Island by Mr. Oscar Fulda on September 23; one was captured October 10 by Mr. Jacob Doll while it was flying about the grounds of the Brooklyn Museum near Prospect Park, and on October 18 one was seen at Sea Cliff, Long Island, by Mr. Geo. P. Engelhardt. A still more southern record was the capture by the writer on October 19 of a *milberti* near Keyport, N. J., just north of Matewan Creek.—WM. T. DAVIS.

***Pamphila phylæus* Drury.**—A demonstration of the manner in which some animals elude observation was given on October 5, 1910, by Mr. Abbott Thayer in Dr. Southwick's pleasing little garden in Central Park, N. Y. City. While the birds and dried butterflies were being placed among the foliage and the flowers, many living insects were also observed, and among them *Pamphila phylæus*. It at first eluded capture, and was gone for nearly two hours, but later returned to the same clump of flowers. The southern species was taken at Lake Hopatcong, N. J., on August 29, 1908, but it is quite uncommon about New York City.—WM. T. DAVIS.

Arrival of *Danais plexippus* in the Spring.—In the last edition of "The Insects of New Jersey" it is stated that only the females of *Danais plexippus* return to their place of birth in the spring following the fall southward migration of the species. From observations made on Staten Island and in the vicinity of New York City it appears that the females are the first to arrive in the spring. Individuals have been seen as early as April 25 at Lakehurst, N. J., and in the latter part of April at Jamesburg. Males, however, are also to be found in the spring migration. One was collected on the southern end of Staten Island on May 17, 1908. As no hibernating individuals have been found so far north, the male no doubt flew north with the other migrants.—WM. T. DAVIS.

***Cicindela purpurea limbalis* in the Vicinity of New York City.**—In the Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society for August, 1878, Mr. F. G. Schaupp records the taking of a single specimen of *Cicindela limbalis* Klug, by Mr. H. Koestlin near Fort Lee, N. J. in the month of May. In the local collection of the American Museum there is a *limbalis* collected by Mr. H. S. Harbeck at South Orange, N. J., Sept. 1, 1888, and another in my collection was collected at Ramapo, N. Y., on April 11. Mr. Chas. E. Sleight found a *limbalis* at Bear Swamp, Ramapo Mts., September 6, 1909, and Major Wirt Robinson has collected it near West Point. On the opposite side of the Hudson, and nearer New York City, is the locality at Peekskill where Mr. John D. Sherman, Jr., collected a number, several of which are now in the collection of Mr. Edward D. Harris. Recently Mr. Frank E. Watson gave me a large individual found by him on the Ramapo Mts. near Southfields, N. Y., October 12, 1910, at an

elevation of about one thousand feet. In addition to the above there is the Boonton locality mentioned in the third edition of the "List of New Jersey Insects."—WM. T. DAVIS.

***Anthrenus fasciatus* in Georgia.**—Several months ago the American Museum received from F. J. Manborgue, an upholsterer in Augusta, Ga., a number of specimens of *Anthrenus*. Dr. Walter Horn kindly identified them as *Anthrenus fasciatus* Hbst. (= *isabellinus* Küster). This species is known from Algeria, Spain, Greece, southern Russia, Mesopotamia and East Indies. Mr. Manborgue writes that they were found in the curled hair of furniture built twelve or fifteen years ago and that the hair is believed to have been imported from Russia.—DR. FRANK E. LUTZ.

***Phymatodes lengi* Joutel.**—This name appears in Prof. Smith's recent list of New Jersey insects, but no description has as yet been published. Pending a fuller account of the species, it may be stated that *lengi* has the ventral surface of the abdomen black instead of red as in *amænus* Say, which it closely resembles. It is also a narrower and longer insect.—L. H. JOUTEL.

***Miastor* Larvæ.**—These remarkably interesting larvæ reproduce by pædogenesis, are available for laboratory work to a marked degree and must be widely distributed as well as allied forms. Very little is known concerning American species, largely because their habitat is one rarely explored by entomologists. They breed mostly in decaying vegetable matter. We have been very successful in finding them under partially decayed chestnut bark of stumps, fence rails and sleepers which have been cut one or two years earlier. European species occur under the bark of a variety of trees and even in sugar beet residue. These Dipterous maggots with diverging antennæ and a fuscous ocular spot in the first body segment, have a flattened, triangular head quite different from the strongly convex, usually fuscous head of the *Sciara* larvæ occurring in a similar environment. They have a length of from 1/20 to 1/8 of an inch and may be found in colonies containing a few large, white larvæ with numerous smaller, yellowish individuals, the latter being more common at the present time. Early spring with its abundance of

moist bark appears to be the most favorable season for finding the larvæ. The writer would welcome the coöperation of entomologists and others in searching for these forms in different parts of the country. He will be pleased to determine specimens found under various conditions, make rearings therefrom if possible, and thus add to our knowledge of the subfamily Heteropezinæ, a group which should be fairly abundant in North America and one deserving careful study.—E. P. FELT.

Miastor Larvæ in Connecticut.—In connection with the preceding note by Dr. Felt it may be of interest to record that Mr. C. T. Brues and I found large numbers of *Miastor* larvæ at Colebrook, Litchfield County, Conn., June 8, 1911. These larvæ, many of which were in active pædogenesis, were living in colonies under the bark of elm and maple stumps in a damp but open wood. The trees had been recently felled and there was considerable sap between the bark and wood. In the same locality I failed to find any of these larvæ during the last week of July and first week of September.—W. M. WHEELER.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MEETING OF TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1910.

Held at the American Museum of Natural History. President C. W. Leng in the chair with sixteen members present.

Reports were received from the Treasurer and the Curator.

Mr. Dow of the Field Committee reported that the Decoration Day and Fourth of July meetings were very nearly arranged for and would be reported upon at the next meeting.

Mr. Joutel exhibited living larvæ of *Thelydrias contractus* and stated that he had on a former occasion made four applications of bisulphide of carbon in order to kill one of them and had been unsuccessful. He demonstrated that by a liberal application of bisulphide of carbon none of the four larvæ was harmed. He remarked that the life cycle was apparently one year, but that they had, without food, lived for three or four years in the larval stage.

Mr. Schaeffer exhibited a number of new Carabidæ which he has been studying lately, the descriptions and notes of which will be published in the Bulletin of the Brooklyn Museum. He gave the distinguishing characters of most of the species and pointed out also some synonymy in the group. Among